

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, COchin CHINA, SEAM, &c.
FOR 1882.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,

which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION,
has been considerably extended, both in the
Directory section and in the Appendix. The
ports of CHUNGKING, WLAUDWOSTOK, MA-
LACCA, and PENANG have been added to the
former; whilst the latter includes "the NEW
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make a new start as a German Karlsbad, is only a rumour, needing confirmation, and very much so. And that the brewer is preparing himself for his debut as a temperance lecturer, may be put down as a gratuitous insult to his craft.

In midwinter we were visited by two French travellers, Count Mailley and Baron Chauvelin, who were from Paris to Geneva. They stayed for a week or two weeks here. As a sign of the advancement of our port it may be mentioned that we are going to have a weekly newspaper, to be edited by a Mr. Solzberg, from the beginning of October this year. The editor in question is at present employed in the Imperial Russian Telegraph; but will leave this in the spring for Odessa, to purchase the necessary printing-presses.

Snow has come late, on the 20th of March the barometers broke up, and on the 10th last the harbour was quite ice-free. The first arrival here was the *Waverley*; she arrived on the 29th of March and left two days later, but her arrival was somewhat premature, as the ice was too strong for her to force her way into the harbour and too weak to think of her discharging on it. She was followed by the *Gloucester*, Bay, where most of the cargo is still stored. The *Gloucester* and the *Waverley* arrived on the 28th last, but the ice was then so thick that she easily cut her way through it. Further arrivals are—the *10th Teign* (Marie); *11th*, *as, Europe*; *gaubat Gornios*; *12th*, steamer *Siberia* from San Francisco; and to-day German brig *Friedrich*, both the last named with four from Cronstadt. The *Gloucester* and *Waverley* are now in port, this and *Kota*, calling at *Ganjan*, *Fusai*, *Nagasaki* and *Shimonoseki*. According to her time-table she will call here May 9th, June 6th, July 7th, August 1st and 25th, September 25th, October 22nd, November 8th and December 19th, each time staying three days. The ships are this year subjected to a rather narrow scrutiny on their arrival in port. They are immediately searched by the Chinese, and a *Qing* is issued to sign a *Li* containing particulars of their vessel. The crew is then interviewed by the doctor in person, in a manner certainly rather personal, but which is thought necessary by the authorities. Any individual being the last sick is not allowed on shore.—*N. C. Daily News Correspondent*.

The *Moscow Gazette* states that a Russian merchant, named Koechin, in the middle of June of last year, despatched the first British caravan to the Akhal Teke territory, principally with the purpose of making and leaving the market there in the winter. English news of the object has now been received. A telegram was despatched from General Amine, dated Ashkhabad, the 11th inst., announcing that M. Koechin's caravan had reached Merv, and after encountering some slight difficulties, has commenced to trade with the population. The telegram, in conclusion, says that the people of Merv, after some hesitation, showed themselves favourable to entering into commercial relations.

The Bay of Bengal is not a success, but Governor Hawkins of Tennessee says that it may not prove a complete failure. He regards it as having been unfortunately located and badly managed. "There are 200 porpoises still there," he adds, "a few are Germans and Americans. The great majority are Englishmen who are not workers. Many of them are younger sons of nobly wealthy families, and, as a rule, they are third-rate specimens. They have no liking for the kind of work required of them, or, if that matters, for any kind of work. They spend their time in hunting and in playing billiards, lawn tennis, and in other kinds of amusements." There is plenty of fine oil in the land, but the colonists make no efforts to mine it. Only about fifty acres of the original purchase of 60,000 acres under cultivation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 2nd MAY.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank Bills, on demand..... 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 3/8
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 3/8
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 3/8

ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 4/2
ON BOMBAY—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, sight..... 721
Private, 30 days' sight..... 721

SHAKESPEARE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—115 per cent. premium
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share
China Ind. & Com. Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share
North China Insurance—\$1,250 per share ex dividend
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$1,800 per share
Chinese Insurance Company—\$200 per share
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$1,150 per share

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED—\$82 per share
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$22 per share
China F. & I. Insurance Company's Shares—\$200 per share
Hongkong and Whampoa Bank Company's Shares—50 per cent. premium
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$20 per share premium
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—Per nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$32 per share
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$105 per share
China S. S. Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share
China S. S. Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium
Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$110 per share
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$131 per share
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—\$109 Nominal
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1875—\$107 Nominal
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 percent prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 percent prem.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Meteor. Falcon, &c., 1st Number.)

May 1st.

Baotou—9 A.M. 59.88
Baotou—1 P.M. 59.88
Baotou—4 P.M. 59.16
Tunmen—9 A.M. 71
Tunmen—1 P.M. 71
Tunmen—4 P.M. 71
Tunmen—8 A.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Tunmen—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Tunmen—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 71
Tunmen—Marsupi. 73
Tunmen—Unknown (over night) 68

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTRE.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

May 2nd.

BAROMETER.

TERMOGRAPHIC.

HYGROMETER.

ANEROID.

WET THERMOMETER.

DRY THERMOMETER.

WEATHER.

HOUSING.

QUANTITY.

TEMPERATURE.

FORCE.

DRY THERMOMETER.

WET THERMOMETER.

WEATHER.

HOUSING.

QUANTITY.

TEMPERATURE.

FORCE.

WET THERMOMETER.

</div

EXTRACTS.

THE PRICELESS THINGS.

Sword and Pen
These are what things we pay for, by they stones
for crowns of kings!

Whilst the proudest and the poorest are upreped,
symbolic things.

Common darts are sought and canceled, weighed and
measured by the scale;

But the odds from man to ages, their account is
never told.

Always see, the noblest nations keep their highest
prize unknown;

Chances' marble lion frowned above, ministered

Murder and Balakhs— who shall note the worth
of these?

Shall we hackett with our lifeboats that defy the
leaping seas?

At the Greeks' gates came their visitors honoured
in the dead, prime;

Under arches red with roses, flushed to bear their
shorted names.

See their native cities take them, breach the wall to
make a gale;

What the world is theirs who bring such hon-
ours to their State?

In the forum stand they proudly, take their prizes
from the priest;

Little wreath of pine and parsley those naked
heads bespread!

We in Italy, day's lower? Ay! a manful strok-

ing to the bone;

And we raise a curse to pay it—marking manliness to
trade.

Sacrifice itself grows wond'-erly. Miles will sub-
due;

And the shallow souls are satisfied when worth ac-
counts the herbs.

But 'em here, amidst the markets, there are things
they dare not name;

Dollars hide their solid faces when they meet an-
noyed eyes.

Lovers' locks with jewels; flowers alone can
plead for them;

And one fragrant memory cherished is far dearer than
a girl.

Statesmen ston the nation safely; artists pass the
years;

And the country pays them proudly—with a ribbon
at the breast.

When the soldier saves the battle, wraps the flag
around his heart;

From his guns of brass he wins a price, and carves
his name;

For the gun he gave was priceless, as unpriced would
be the loss.

When the singer sings the love song, and the song of
life death;

Making millions cease their weary toll and wait with
wondering breath.

When he gilds the mill and mine, inspires the slave
to rise and dare;

Lights up the hopeless garret, tells the tyrant
of his bones;

When he steals the pang from poverty, with mea-
ning now and clear;

Reconciling pain and peace, and bringing blessed
visions near;

His reward? Nor cross nor ribbon, but all others

They may wear their splendid symbols—he has earned
the people's love!

BAD OMEN FOR THE SULTAN.

It is one of the Padishah's privileges to provide, from year to year, at the season of the
great annual pilgrimage to Mecca, a costly
black sultan carpet, which serves as a covering
for the sacred Kasha. Down to the year
1840 this privilege had been exclusively
exercised by the Osmanli Sultan, but at
that time it was deemed expedient to con-

cede another similar right to the Vicere of Egypt,
with the reservation of the fact that the
Turkish carpet should be spread out over
the eastern end of the holy stone,

while that supplied by the Vicere should
be used to veil its western extremity. This
ceremony invariably takes place in the
presence of a numerous gathering of pilgrims,
who hail its completion with joyful acclamations.

Upon the last occasion of its performance,
however, the Sultan's carpet sustained severe
damage through the carelessness of the at-
tendant mollahs, who handled it so roughly
while spreading it out that they all but
tore it in half. All present were panic-
stricken by so untoward an accident, re-
garded throughout Islam, an ominous
omen of heavy calamity to either the Ottoman Empire
or the reigning Sultan. It appears that the
carpet was brought to Mecca in 1876 by Sultan

Abdul Aziz, just as it was about to be laid
upon the Kasha, was found to have suffered
a slight rent; and sure enough a few
months later that unfortunate monarch
perished by violence. On that coincidence,
doubtless, were founded the apprehensions
aroused in the bosoms of the faithful by the
misapprehension that Abdul Hamid's offering
the other day, and we presume that, per-

sonally, the immunity from injury enjoyed
by the Khedive's carpet on the occasion in
question may be interpreted as of good
augury to the Egyptian realm and the pre-
sent occupant of the Vice-regal throne. Thus,
while the tear in the Padishah's carpet may
cause the galled proprietor of Turkish stock
to wince, it will assuredly leave the welfare
of the Egyptian bondholders untroubled.

A REMARKABLE WOUND OF THE
BRAIN.

An instance of singular toleration of a
severe wound of the brain was recently com-
municated by M. Dubriss to the Societe de
Medecine de Paris. A man, aged forty-four,
in an attempt to suicide, sent a small dagger
through his skull into the brain. The weapon
was ten centimetres long and one wide. He
had held the dagger in his left hand, and
given it with the right several blows with a
malot, believing that he would fall dead at
the first blow. To his profound surprise he
felt no pain, and observed no particular
phenomenon. He struck the dagger, in all,
about a dozen times. The man was

a drunkard, but was sober at the moment of
the attempt. When seen, about two hours
later, the handle of the dagger was project-
ing from the skull at the junction of the

posterior and middle third, a little to the
right of the middle line, and in a transverse
position. The whole blade was imbedded
except a part one centimetre in length. For
half an hour unsuccessful attempts were
made to get the dagger out. The patient was
placed on the ground, two vigorous persons
fired his shoulders, and aided by a strong
pair of carpenter's tongs, repeated at
temperance, but without success. The patient
and assistants were raised off the
ground, but the dagger was immovable.

These attempts caused no pain. More
powerful mechanical instruments were then
employed. The patient, who walked well,
and complained of no headache, was taken
to a cooper's shop, and by strong pinces
the handle of the dagger was fastened to a
chain, which was passed over a cylinder
turned by steam power. The pincers, used
for drawing out tubes of copper, were so
made that the more they were pulled
the tighter they grasped. The man was
fastened to rings fixed in the ground, and
the cylinder was gently set in motion.

At the second turn the dagger
came out. The blade measured ten cen-
timetres in length, of which nine had
entered the interior of the skull. The
patient, who had submitted with the greatest

coolness to these manoeuvres, suffered no
pain or inconveniences. Some drops of blood
escaped, and in a few minutes afterward the
man was able to walk away to hospital,
where he remained in bed for ten days,
but without fever or pain. He then returned
to his work, and the wound gradually
healed. M. Dubriss endeavoured by post-
mortem experiment to ascertain the parts

of the brain that had been injured. He drew
the dagger into the head of a cadaver in the
same situation, and to the same depth, and
found that, without injuring the superior
longitudinal sinus, it had passed into the
cerebral substance, just behind the ascending
parietal convolution; and thus behind the
motor zone, the point had not reached the

base. The difficulty of extraction had been
due solely to the fixation of the instrument
by the edges of the wound in the bone.—The

London Lancet.

A STAGE INCIDENT.

One of the most sensational scenes in
Victor Nessler's opera, "The Ratcatcher of
Hansel," is that representing the exodus
of rodents from Hansel, brought about by
the tuneful songs of Stigletz the Charmer.

Whilst this fantastic personage is singing
his incantation thousands upon thousands
of rats invade the stage, emerging from doors
and windows of the houses composing the
set, from crevices in walls, and from holes

in the ground. In the leading opera-houses
of Germany "no pains or expense have been
spared in order to impart a realistic character
to the rat-rapido. The mimic rodents are
made "up" as lifelike as may be, and
scamper about the stage as vivaciously as
though they were really flesh and blood instead
of skin and sinew. So excellently managed
is the general circumstance of the case were such
as to lead to a conviction, and the woman
afterwards confessed. Dr. Pritchard, in
1865, was tried and convicted at Glasgow
for poisoning his mother-in-law, and his
wife with aconite and other poisons, which she
had prepared for him. Dr. Geoghegan,
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